

For THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

COMPANION PICTURES.

BY W. B. H.

A summer morning: a vine-clad cottage:
Birds in the hedges piping loud:
A voice entreating; a woman weeping:
Far to the south a battle-cloud!

A blast of trumpets; a blast of bugles:
Shot and shell flying thick and fast:
A sudden rally; a charge by columns:
Victory, dearly won, at last!

A winter evening; a moss-grown cottage:
Winds in the hedges sob and moan:
A voice unanswered; a woman waiting:
Far to the south he sleeps alone!

A burst of feeling; a show of power:
Senators follow where Duty led:
A Nation's honor; a Nation's justice:
What matters now? The widow's dead!

Grand Army Matters.

The fourth Annual Encampment of the G. A. R., Department of Michigan, was held last week at Muskegon, in that State, where the comrades were received and entertained by Phil. Kearney Post, No. 7. The various Posts were well represented and everything passed off smoothly, as must necessarily be the case when veterans meet to transact business and enjoy themselves.

From the reports submitted it appears that there are 38 Posts in the State, 141 delegates being in attendance at the Encampment.

The following officers for 1882 were unanimously elected:

Department Commander, Byron R. Pierce, Grand Rapids; S. V. C., Geo. R. Wright, Benton Harbor; J. V. C., O. A. James, Hillsdale; Medical Director, F. F. French, Battle Creek; Assistant Adjutant General, H. H. Holton, Grand Rapids; Assistant Quartermaster General, Milo G. Randall, Grand Rapids; Chief Muster Officer, John Todd, Bangor; Chaplain, Eldon Smith, Bangor. Council of Administration, A. M. Post, Detroit; Wm. L. Ryan, Muskegon; D. Johnson, Montague; Lyman H. Ward, Benton Harbor, and Geo. Cook, Grand Rapids. First Representative to National Encampment, W. H. Miller, Harbor Springs; Second Representative to National Encampment, S. W. Swift, Detroit; First Alternate, Geo. B. Judd, Grand Rapids; Second Alternate, A. F. Donahue, South Haven.

It was decided to hold the next Encampment at Battle Creek, January 18, 1883.

A large number of visiting members were present, among them Department Commander Byron R. Pierce, of Grand Rapids; O. A. James, of Hillsdale; G. R. Wright, Benton Harbor; H. S. Stephenson, Grand Rapids; Colonel A. T. McReynolds, formerly of the First (N. Y.) Lincoln Cavalry, and Captains George E. Judd and Wm. H. Miller, on the retired list, U. S. A.

Assistant Adjutant General H. H. Holton, on behalf of comrade Colonel A. B. Lawrence, of Warsaw, N. Y., presented to Department Commander Pierce a gavel made from a piece of the stockade of Andersonville prison.

The Encampment was closed by a grand banquet to the comrades and invited guests, at which toasts were given, the responses being by the following:

"Our Guests," by A. F. Temple, of Muskegon.

"The President of the United States," by Colonel A. T. McReynolds.

"Our Country," by L. G. Rutherford, of Hart.

"Grand Army of the Republic," by Gen. V. B. R. Pond, of Quincy.

"Our Comrades—Dead," by A. C. Rockwell, of Benton Harbor.

"In Memory of Late Comrades Garfield and Burnside," by Col. L. M. Ward, of Benton Harbor.

"The Navy," by General W. L. Heath, of Grand Rapids.

"Our Patriotic Women," by Major C. Davis, of Muskegon.

"The American Volunteer," by Mr. Miller, of Little Traverse.

"Christian and Sanitary Commissions," by D. W. Fow, of Bloomington.

The addresses and responses to the toasts were felicitous to the occasion, and the comrades separated feeling that it was good to have thus come together to keep alive the memories of the past, and plan for the future.

The Department of Maine, G. A. R., held its fifteenth annual convention at Grand Army Hall, in Gardiner, last week. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by Department Commander W. G. Haskell, of Lewiston. The committee on credentials reported the total number of delegates present 97.

From the report of Assistant Adjutant-General D. Horace Holman, it appears that there were at the end of the fourth quarter of 1880 borne on the rolls of the Department as in good standing 33 Posts, with a membership of 1,934. During the year 1881 seventeen Posts were mustered in, making the number of Posts 50. Since December 31st another Post has been mustered in, so that the total number now is 51. The present number of comrades is 2,948, a gain of 1,067 since last report.

The total amount spent for charity during the year was \$1,703.31; of this Bosworth Post No. 2, of Portland, spent \$753.43.

The report of Geo. H. Abbott, Assistant Quartermaster-General, was read and accepted.

The report of Seth O. Rogers, Inspector, was read, showing that this Department is in a better working condition than ever before.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected:

Department Commander, Col. A. B. Farnham, Bangor; S. V. C., Wm. F. Bradbury, Biddeford; J. V. C., J. L. Pierce, Machias; Chaplain, R. L. Howard, Bangor; M. D., E. A. Thompson, Dover. C. of A., J. L. Sears, Livermore Falls; F. W. Drew, Belfast; R. Y. Crockett, Bath; C. N. Lang, Portland; Frank Adams, Biddeford.

Delegates to National Encampment, S. W. Lane, Augusta; G. H. Wentworth, Waterville; S. O. Rogers, Bath; W. K. Ripley, Waterville. A. D. Stetson, J. O. Johnson, B. J. Hill, R. McCoy, At Large, Seth O. Rogers, Bath.

Officers were appointed by the Department Commander as follows:

Assistant Adjutant-General, John F. Foster, Bangor; Assistant Quartermaster-General, Edward Johnson, Bangor.

The officers elected were installed by George S. Merrill, Commander of the National Encampment.

The next convention will be held in Auburn in 1883.

Past Department Commander James G. B. Adams, of Massachusetts, addressed the convention.

The Council of Administration was instructed to procure and present a gold badge to ex-Department Commander W. G. Haskell for ability and efficient services, and appropriate resolutions on the death of Generals James A. Garfield and A. E. Burnside were adopted.

A social meeting was held after the business session had been closed. The programme consisting of short addresses, music, &c.

J. C. Walkinshaw, recently re-elected Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, has issued General Order No. 1, in which he resumes the command, and also takes occasion to gracefully recognize the compliment paid him by the comrades in retaining him in the position for another year.

No more faithful officer than Commander Walkinshaw can be found, and the G. A. R. boys seem to be aware of his peculiar fitness to look after the interests of the Order.

Arnold Post, No. 4, G. A. R., Department of Rhode Island, gave a fancy dress ball on the evening of the 8th instant, which proved an exceedingly pleasant affair and the finest ever given by the organization.

Department of California, G. A. R., held its Annual Encampment yesterday and to-day at San Jose. Report of the proceedings will be published when received.



The success which has thus far attended our reduction of rates to One Dollar leads us to extend the time until March 31, 1882. ONE DOLLAR mailed us before March 31 will secure THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year. Send on your subscriptions at once.

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The National Tribune,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME FAIR.

The ex-soldiers of San Jose, California, assisted by the citizens of that city, have recently held a fair and carnival a week's duration, in aid of the Veterans' Home fund. One of the features of the entertainment consisted of a large number of dolls, about six or eight inches in height, and appropriately clothed, uniformed, and arranged, illustrative of different scenes in the life of a soldier. Touching this exhibit, the San Jose Times says:

"First is seen the departure. The grouping here is as good as anywhere else. The old man is weeping, the husband and wife are taking a farewell embrace, and the children are clinging to them with features expressive of emotion. In the foreground, and probably the most interesting sight, is seen the parting of the lover and his sweetheart. Next we come upon the recruiting office, with all the details and adjuncts, as natural as can be. The surgeon is examining an applicant to see if he is sound, while the clerk is reading from the records. Following comes the flag presentation in the square. The soldiers are armed in military style, and the beauty of the village is making the presentation. From this we go to the camp scene. One soldier has a chicken and a sack of potatoes, another is tending the pots and kettles over the fire, and others are reclining lazily on the ground in front of the tent in a variety of attitudes. After this comes the march, with cavalry, infantry, ambulance, artillery, &c.

The next scene shows the storming of the fort by the soldiers of the Mexican War, and the planting the Stars and Stripes at the top, emblematic of the capture of California. From this we pass to the roll-call—a most painfully suggestive scene. The company is drawn up in line, with some of the members wounded and scarcely able to stand, others sick and still others apparently just able to respond to their names. Then comes the hospital, with the sick and wounded soldiers, bandaged and propped up on pillows and attended by nurses. After this we have a scene representing the way the veterans have been served. The war is over, and before a house, with women at the drops and windows, appear two disabled veterans with hand-organs. While the visitor is mournfully contemplating this exhibition of gratitude, the conductress touches him on the shoulder and points to a scene at the rear of the booth, and there is exhibited what should be done with the veterans. The facade of a large, handsome and imposing building is shown with the sign "Veterans' Home" inscribed thereon. On the porch are a number of "vets" in fine condition, reading, smoking, and otherwise enjoying themselves. This makes the visitor feel better, and as he goes out, and his attention is called to the little building guarding the treasury, he drops a half or a quarter in the receptacle and walks out with the consciousness of having had his eyes opened to the truth at last."

A large number of valuable and curious relics were also donated to be sold for the benefit of the fund, or else put on exhibition during the fair. Among the latter were swords that had been borne through the East Indian mutiny in 1858, at Solferino, and in the Crimea; swords from Bornes, Mexico, and Japan; Modoc arrows, Malay spears, a fragment of Fort Sumpter, specimens of confederate money, &c., &c. but the most curious relic, so considered by everybody who saw it, was a fine tooth comb that actually saw service during the war of the rebellion upon the Union side.

Tableaux, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, together with plenty to eat and drink at moderate cost, ed the visitors pleasantly along to the final winding up, which consisted of a grand masked ball at the California theatre.

From all reports it seems that the success of the fair was fully equal to the merits of the exhibition, which were beyond question.

GRANT'S ANECDOTE OF LINCOLN.

At the dinner of the Lincoln Club, of New York, Monday night, in celebration of the seventy-third anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, General Grant related the following anecdote of the great War President:

"After the surrender of Appomattox," said the General, "I gave all necessary orders for the paroling and releasing of prisoners, and ordered General Meade to mark the army to take the Burkeville junction of the Richmond and Danville with the Western Road I started back to Washington to stop the enlistments and purchasing of supplies and general expenses of the army. The confederate government and the State government of Virginia left Richmond about the same time Lee did. [Applause.] When they reached Danville, and finding they were not pursued, they stopped for a time. I was supposed to be with the army, but, as I say, I had gone on to Washington. After I left there I received a letter from General Meade, forwarded to me by telegraph. The letter had been written by Governor Smith, of Virginia, in which he said he was the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and as such he had temporarily taken the State government to Danville. He wished to know whether he would be permitted to carry on the functions of his office unmolested. If he was not permitted to do so he wished to know whether he and his friends would be permitted to leave the country without molestation. [Laughter.] I replied that he was to do as he pleased. A few moments afterward, he said: 'Well, now, I am just like my friend McGoatry, of Springfield. He was very fond of drinking. He would drink a good deal. His friends persuaded him to join the temperance society, but he was so much in the habit of drinking that he had to go through the motion of drinking by taking soda water. For two or three days he held to soda water, but one day he held the glass behind his back and said: 'Doctor, could you not put in a drop unbeknownst to myself?' And I knew then as well what I was to do and what I was to reply to Governor Smith's letter—as well as if Mr. Lincoln had made a speech as long as the speech of Senator McDonald." [Laughter and applause.]

The bill in relation to revolutionary battle-fields introduced by Mr. West, of New York, provides that when any monument association may propose to erect a monument to commemorate a revolutionary battle-field it shall be entitled to one dollar from the Treasury for every dollar which it may raise for that purpose.

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If you have undertaken to secure your own patent and failed, a skillful handling of the case may lead to success. Send me a written request addressed to the Commissioner of Patents that he recognize GEORGE E. LEMON, of Washington, D. C., as your attorney in the case, giving the title of the invention and about the date of filing your application. An examination will be made of the case, and you will be informed whether or not a patent can be obtained. This examination and report will cost you nothing.

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DR. FOSTER'S REMEDIES

FOR FAMILIAR AILMENTS.

No. 1.—BLOOD-PURIFYING AND INVIGORATING PILLS.

Designed to take the place of the numerous quack medicines that flood the country with garish advertisements, and horrible, overdrawn descriptions of disease.

These pills purify the blood by stimulating the organs which separate the worn-out and injurious materials from that fluid.

They are composed of remedies habitually prescribed by the Doctor himself, and by most respectable physicians.

There is nothing secret or superhuman about them. They are the result of the most efficient in all cases for which they are recommended.

The indications for their use comprise the following well-known symptoms, which are sometimes very serious, and at others scarcely worthy of a second thought:

Headache, Pain in the Back and Limbs, a Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Disordered Digestion, Yellowish Skin and Eyes, Constipation of the Bowels, Scantiness of Urine and Difficulty of Passing it, Low Spirits, Nervousness, Confusion of Mind, Palpitation of the Heart, Violent Throbbing at the Pit of the Stomach, Pain in the Side—dull and aching—General Lassitude and Lack of Interest in Things Usually Interesting, &c., &c.

This assemblage of symptoms, formidable though it may appear, strung out in even this simple way, has usually one single underlying cause, and this is—Indolence on the part of the lungs, the kidneys, the liver, and the skin.

In cases of "biliousness" you will find the skin muddy and dry, the breath short and easily lost on slight exertion, the urine scanty, hot, and hard to pass.

What conclusion, then, is reached?

That the skin is at fault as much as the liver; the kidneys as much as the skin; and the lungs as much as any of the others.

This is the true theory of the nature of a "bilious attack" and it is the foundation of respectable medical treatment of that condition.

The object of the class of remedies here proposed is to enable the public to heal themselves in all proper cases; that is, in cases where they can do so with safety.

The Blood-Purifying and Invigorating Pills are coated with pure gelatine.

They are practically tasteless; are made in two sizes, small for children and large for adults; and in price are much lower than any quack pill extant.

They will be sent in boxes of 25 pills, with full directions for use, to any address, postage prepaid, on receipt of

Price, 20 Cents per Box.

No reduction can be made for any number of boxes whatever. The price for one box is the very lowest for any good article of this kind can possibly be sold for.

Small sums can be sent in postage stamps or in silver coin, by wrapping it in soft paper and enclosing it in a securely sealed envelope, stamped and addressed as below.

Name and address of sender should be written plainly, with Town, County and State carefully included.

IN PREPARATION:

Dr. Foster's Remedies for Familiar Ailments

No. II.—Fever and Ague Pills without quinine, according to the most modern treatment of that disease.

Correspondence is invited. Stamps should be enclosed for reply.

D. L. FOSTER, M. D.,

1001 South 20th Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to answer certain inquiries of the same nature in each issue of our paper. While we cheerfully furnish information to subscribers in this column, we suggest that much labor, time, and expense may be saved both to ourselves and to our correspondents, if the latter and other subscribers would keep a file of the paper. They could then, at any time, turn to the file and probably find the very inquiry answered about which they would have written to us. We trust that each and every subscriber will profit by this suggestion.

N. B. G., SOUTH HANCOCK, ME.—The agency at Concord has been discontinued. If you execute your vouchers properly and send them to the newly-appointed agent at Augusta he will probably pay them.

W. H. D., ASHMORE, ILLS.—You should give your brother's full name, also your own, if you wish inquiry made; also date when brother was last heard from prior to his enlistment.

A. B. E., ROCHESTER, ME.—When a claim is made special by the Commissioner of Pensions it goes with other special cases to be acted upon in its turn. It is acted upon in from two to six weeks from date of reception of last proofs, according to amount of business ahead of it.

A. H., HUME, ILLS.—Remarriage of a dependent mother after soldier's death terminates her right to pension.

D. J. O'N., COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.—The bills introduced to pension prisoners of war make no distinction between officers and enlisted men.

J. M. J., RICH POND GROVE, KY.—It is about time for you to hear from your claim.

I. N. S., RILEY, IOWA.—We do not take much stock in alleged legacies in foreign countries to American citizens. There are some genuine instances, however, in some cases.

The means for ascertaining correct information are difficult. If you will furnish name of claimant and of the one from whom he or she expects to take, with location of estate or residence while alive of the latter, we can refer you to a reliable person who for a reasonable compensation will investigate and furnish the required facts.

MRS. H. C. K., ECONOMY, IND.—You were entitled to pension until you became sixteen years of age. You should write to the pension agent who formerly paid you, and if your name has been dropped from the rolls for failure to draw, write us and we will instruct you further.

J. C. S., FORT EDWARD, N. Y.—If your discharge is in the Pension Office you should write to the Commissioner, giving the number of your certificate, also company and regiment, requesting return. If not there, write to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, giving company and regiment, making same request.

W. H. H. D., BOLTON, N. Y.—The question you ask has been frequently answered. It requires from two to six months for the Pension Department to reach a claim for action after the last proofs called for have been furnished. It is impossible to give more definite information.

P. H. W., E. L. O.—The pension of a first lieutenant for total disability is \$17 per month; for a private or non-commissioned officer \$8. But under laws providing for specific disabilities the pension of the latter class may be increased up to \$18, which amount is allowed for any disability equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot. Higher rates are allowed for loss of one or more limbs, and for utter helplessness requiring the attendance of another person \$72 per month is granted. In the higher grades of disability a lieutenant would be entitled to no more than a private; that is, when the amount goes above \$17.

G. S. S., WEST BROOKLYN, ILLS.—I. In writing to a Member of Congress postage must be prepaid, and if you wish prompt reply a stamp should be inclosed for return postage. 2. Applications for pensions filed since July 1, 1880, entitle to pension, in case of allowance, only from date of filing the claim. 3. Briefly, the arrears of pension act provided that all claims for pension filed prior to July 1, 1880, should date back to date of discharge of soldier, or, if he be dead, to date of his death.

The present post-office addresses of the following-named persons are desired by subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Any one able to give information touching their whereabouts will confer a favor by corresponding with us:

1. Colonel William F. Lynch, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, or Captain Lawrence Collins, Lieutenant James Cassey, or any of the men of Company H of said regiment who were members of it in 1862.

2. Dr. Bluthart, surgeon Twenty-third Missouri Volunteers, and Lieutenant Bull, Ninety-second Ohio.

3. Richard Wilson, Company A, Third Ohio Cavalry.

4. Dr. Franklin Irish, surgeon of Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

5. Dr. Ellis, assistant surgeon Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.

6. Some officer or private of Company I, Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.

7. Lieutenant Henry Daniels, Lieutenant Henry Wolf, Orderly Sergeant Thomas Porterfield, all of Battery D, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

8. Captain George, One Hundred and Forty-third New York, and formerly quartermaster Third brigade, First division, Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

9. Remaining answers next week.

AN ERRONEOUS STATEMENT CORRECTED.

The following paragraph has recently been set afloat by some reckless newspaper scribe:

The Adjutant-General of the Army has lately made a ruling to the effect that soldiers who enlisted into the military service of the United States prior to July 22, 1861, are entitled to the \$100 bounty provided by act of Congress approved on said date.

Many have been misled by the foregoing into the belief that something more is coming to them. For the benefit of all such it may be said:

1. That the Adjutant-General has made no such ruling, because he has no power to pass upon such matters.

2. No such ruling has been made by any officer of the Government for the reason that it is unnecessary, the act of Congress approved April 22, 1872, covering the point fully. Said act is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer, who enlisted into the military service of the United States prior to July 22, 1861, under the proclamation of the President of the United States of May 3, 1861, and the orders of the War Department issued in pursuance thereof, and was actually mustered before August 6, 1861, into any regiment, company, or battery, which was accepted by the War Department under such proclamation and orders, shall be paid the full bounty of \$100, and orders of the War Department, in force at the time of such enlistment and prior to July 22, 1861, provided that the same has not already been paid.

Approved April 22, 1872.

It is proper to add that men who enlisted after the dates specified in this act, served two years and received \$100 bounty under act of July 22, 1861, are not entitled under its provisions.

The House of Representatives Tuesday last passed a resolution requesting the President to communicate all correspondence with the United States government on file in the State Department in reference to the case of D. H. O'Connor, a citizen of the United States, now imprisoned in Ireland upon the table—71 to 79. After a spicy debate, participated in by Messrs. Robeson, Robinson, and others, the resolution was passed, and the resolution was committed. There was debate but no action on the apportionment bill.